BAN JUAN DEL NORTE, March 19, 1856. Since my last, from the Castillo Rapids, I have been nearly all the while staying at this place. There is but little business doing here, and the inhabitante, who have so long waited for the establishment of peace in the interior, are becoming discouraged from the present aspect of offsirs. They are also looking anxiously for some setion of the United States Congress upon their claims for indemnity for losses sustained by the bombardment nearly two years ago, which reduced many merchants and others from affluence to penury. Some of these cases are exceedingly distressing, and it is to be hoped that our Govern ment will soon take them under consideration, with a view to their speedy adjustment.

The decree of the Walker-Nicaragua Government, annulling the charter of the Nicaragua Transit Company, has created a great sensation here, as it doubtless did in New-York upon the arrival there of the last steamer; and as the inhabitants charge the Transit Company with being the cause of their difficulties with the United States Government, and consequently have no sympathy for the Company, much curiosity is manifested to learn the result of this sudden move of Walker. There is more in this move than appears on the surface, as the future will disclose. The agent, Scott, has discharged most of the employees, and they make use of bitter language regard to the treatment which they have received his hands-perhaps with reason, as some of m have been recently engaged to come here from New-York, and are now thrown out of employment, without money, or any prospect of earning sufficient to support them. The only alternative offered them by Mr. Scott is to join Walker, or take the chances of starvation. The conduct of Kinney, in enticing idle persons to come here when they could have no possibility of bettering their condition, however have been, was cruel enough; but the conduct of Scott, in seducing men here who are willing to work and then refuse to either employ them or send them back to their homes, is far mere repre-Merchandise of all kinds is scarce at this por

Lumber and frames for houses would not only find a ready sale, but would command very high prices. Ordinary lumber sells from \$60 to \$70 per thou sand feet, and the little that it brought here is sold almost before the vessel in which it arrives has let go her mechor. Provisions are also in good de

The weather has been for some time past most delightful. While you New-Yorkers have been frezen in by the icebergs in the surrounding rivers, and have only ventured out of doors at the risk of a frost-bitten nose, we have been basking in a balmy atmosphere, like your own sweet June, rambling in vine-trellised forests and gathering bouquets of wild flowers with which to ornament our rooms, in place of your crackling fires. The thermometer at sunrise is usually at 80°; at 10 o'clock 88° to 90°; at 2° p. m., 95°, varying from 95° to 90° until sunset. The nights are delightfully cool and one sleeps sweetly and soundly, awaking each well envy who swelters through a hot Summer' night at the North, with the thermometer indicat ing the same degree of heat.

The last English steamer which came into port

on the 13th inst. brought out engineers, who affect to have come for the purpose of making a survey, for a "Ship Canal" from this port to the Pacific San Juan River, or in the upper portion of what was once the harbor, to float an Indian canoe; and the "engineers" have hit upon a societies. the "engineers" have hit upon a capital time to curvey the River, without the usual accompaniment of wet feet.

H. B. M. war-steamer Hermes arrived on the 15th inst. from Jamaica, and anchored near H. B.
M. frigate Eurydice, which has been for a long time here. It is said that two French war vessels are daily expected, and if the United States should happen to have one or two "of the same sort" drop in here, we should have quite a strong lookg harbor. On the night of the 15th, Henry Rood, first mate

of the brig G. W. Russell, now here, fell over-board from the rail on which he was sleeping, and was drowned. His body was recovered about noon the following day and buried the same evening. The Rev. Mr. Smith performed the burial service at the grave, to which the remains were conveyed by the captain of the brig, accompanied by his fellow sailors and a large number of the eitizens.

Two men said to be deserters from Walker's army were arrested on the American schooner Thomas Bradly, by an officer and his squad sent from the interior for the purpose, and taken back up the river. The schooner opposite side of the bay near the Company's buildings, and Mr. Hutchinson, Scott's right-hand man, is said to have displayed great activity in assisting to secure these poor fellows. But has Walker a right to come here and search American vessels There is a general wish among the better part of the community here for the return of Com. Paulding, or at least some ves-

sel of his squadron.
From Costa Rica the news is important. The last papers from San José state that Costa Rica, united with Guatemala, Honduras and San Salvador, are already marching their armies against Walker, with the avowed intention to drive out or exterminate "todos los filibasteros" from Central America. Costa Rica has upward of 4,000 troops advancing on Nicaragua—a part, via Guanacaste, by land, and the remainder embarked at Punts Arenas, in a steamer and two brigs, bound for some point on the Nicaragua coast to unite with the troops of the other Central American States. The army of Costa Rica mone is to be increased to 9,000 men; so say the papers. It is supposed that the combined forces of these States will number 10,000 or 12,000 men. The President of each State marches at the head of his troops. Walker will find something to do to combat with so large an army. The Government of Costa Rica has an army. The Government of Costa Rica has notified the agent of the Transit Company that will be allowed to pass up or down the San Juan River, or across the Lake Nicaragua; and should be attempt to send any steamer through the inte most effectual means will be taken to destroy it, in consequence of the assistance hereto-fore rendered in conveying recruits, &c., to

Walker.
The latest news from Granada is to the effect that all is quiet throughout Nicaragua. Four hundred men had been ordered to San Juan del Sur, and thence to Guanacaste, to meet the invading forces from Costa Rica. The San Juan River has pickets of fitty men, stationed at several different points, to prevent the Costa Ricans from getting possession of the steamers. The Costa Rica Mail and its conductors were seized at the junction of the San Juan and Screpeque Rivers on the night of the 16th, on the way from San Juan del Norte to San José.

PROM NEW-MEXICO.

From The St. Louis Republican, March 36, Col. Savery, Mr. Bransford, Mr. Rees and several cther gentlemen have recently arrived in our city from New-Mexico.

They report the Indians as quiet, and a better prespect for a permanent peace among the bestile tribes, who have heretofore been a terror upon the Plains, than ever before. Indeed, the Indians may be said to be suing for peace and foregreateties.

be suing for peace and forgiveness.

The Santa Fé mail, due the latter part of this month,

The Santa Fe mail, due the latter part of this mooth, will not, it is supposed, arrive, as the new contractors for its transportation, it is alloged, have not the means or necessary appliances to put it through.

The outward bound mail for Santa Fe, which started on the first of this mouth, only proceeded a few miles from Westport and then came back on account, it is said, of the depth of the snow, and lies there at present. There is no news of any particular interest in New-Mexico. The Winter has been the hardestance ever experienced there, and the stock upon the plains has suffered quite severely. The Arkansas River is said to be frozen to the bottom. A number of merchants from New-Mexico are a ready in our city, and

others are expected, to key in their stock of goods for the season. The purchases this year will be very beavy.

FROM TEXAS.

From The New-Orleans True Delta. The steamentp Perseverance, H. Sheppard, arrived last night from Indianola and Guiveston, whence she sailed on the 24th inst.

We glean the following items from our Texas ex-

We glean the following items from our Texas exchanges:

A few nights since, near the town of Blanco, a negroman was that and killed by Mr. Hays, who, in the dark, took the runaway for an Indian. He was a mulatto, about 35 years of age.

At the late term of the District Court at New Braunfels, three persons were convicted of marder in the second degree and sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitratizety for nine years each. These persons, strange and shocking to relate—a woman, her daughter and son in law—were charged with killing the lunaband, father, and father in law. The testimony was mainly orcumstantial, but of the most convincing character. If guilty, the penitentiary and gallows alike are entirely too good for the malefactors. The name of the murdered man was Christoph Moesgen, and it is said that the daughter held the candle while the son in-law murdered her own father.

At Austin, last week, a little son of John C. Hampton accidentally killed a little negro grit belonging to

on accidentally killed a little negro girl belonging to ludge Sneed, by shooting her in the head with a

The loss of cattle in Texas by the late cold and rainy Winter has been immense. The Nucces Vailey learns from a gentleman who has arrived at Corpus Christi, from a teur through adjoining counties, east of the Rio Nucces, that from one fourth to one third of the entire

Nucees, that from one fourth to one third of the entire stock in the country through which he traveled, have died from sheer exhaustion and starvation.

Another "Invasion" or Mixico.—Mr. Thomas A. Dwyer, who returned from Laredo, on the Rio Grande, to Corpus Christi, a few days since, informed the editor of The Valley that the Mexican born citizens of Laredo had dispatched sixty of their "picked men"—each armed with a Colt's revolver and ride—against the nurderous Lipans, who are reported to have an encampment of the whole tribe, about thirty miles above Laredo, on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. These Mexicans were to cross the river from their point of rendezvous, about fifteen miles above Laredo, on this side the Rio, on the morning of Mr. Dwyer's departure; and it was hoped that they would effect a surprise, as their spies reported the Lipan camp apparently manaspicious of an attack, having escaped with impunity in their depredations for some time past.

The Valley says that this movement of the citizens The Valley says that this movement of the cutzens of Laredo is headed by and composed of the most respectable and responsible men of the place—the former Mayor, Don Basileo Henevides, is in command, and his nephew, Don Santos, the present Mayor of Laredo, together with Eugenia Garza, Onode Gil, Venteora Gorzales, and their sons and nephews, compose the

Company.
Young ladies may change their names in Texas in two ways. The last Legislature passed a law authorizing the District Courts to change the names of persons applying for such process.

*FROM KANSAS.

Correspondence of The Boston Traveller.

LAWBENCE, K. T., Thursday, March 20, 1856.

As a change of subject may be agreeable, allow me to say a few words upon peace affairs, which aspect of things is new most prominent. I have just returned from attendance at the sitting of the first State Assembly. You may form some iden of the enthusiasm of the people in this movement from the fact that a complete organization was effected on the first day. Many of the members came more than one hundred ailes on foot, crossing streams on floating cakes of ice, and over roacs almost impresable. More than a full quorum were present at the opening of the session, and every member but one readily and boldly took the solemn oath "to support the Constitution of the United "States and of the State of Kansers." No fünching, and there will be none in the work of demanding and maintaining their rights. LAWRENCE, K. T., Thursday, March 20, 1856.

maintaining their rights.

We have heard of "times that tried men's souls," and I have been permitted to witness the bearing of frue men in such a crisis. It was known that Gov. Shannon was in the neighborhood, and it was believed that he was clothed with power to arrest the officers and members for high treason. Place yourself in such a position, in a remote corner of the country, with the whole influence and power of the Federal Executive excepted against your yights, and you can form some whole influence and power of the Federal Executive arrayed against your rights, and you can form some feeble estimate of the degree of moral courage required to stand up boldly and assert and demand your rights. During the fortnight they were in session I visited them twice, and spent several days in watching the proceedings and in making the acquaintance with the members. In the whole Assembly of both Houses I am told but one member ever sat in a legislative Assembly before; yet for intelligence and character they would compare well even with your Massachusetts House of Representatives. The short session was spent in arranging preliminaries and in passing such laws as were recessary to complete the first organization of a Government. tion of a Government.

But to set themselves right before the country and to clee the mouths of their adversaries, they passed at the outset a joint resolution, suspending the opera-tion of all laws until such time as they were admitted into the Union, unless by special act. So confident are we of the justness of our cause and of the expeof an immediate State organization that we t believe that our plea will be rejected when

the facts are truly known.

Messrs. Reeder and Lane were elected United States Senators, and able memorials adopted to the President and the two Houses of Congress, setting forth fully and truly our grievances and necessities. If these, with the Governor's Message, produce no effect, and we are to be ruthlessly deprived of our rights and subjected to all the horrors of civil war, for presuming to enact laws for our own protection, when we are without law or for our own protection, when we are without law or protection, the responsibility rests not upon us. But we expect no such thing. Our neighbors of Missouri will hardly be likely to interfere with us, if we are well aimed and prepared for self-defense, and the country will demand, in tones not to be misunderstood or disregarded by their servants at Washington, that we shall be at once admitted to the brotherhood of

As I watched the proceedings from stage to stage, I he ame impressed with the feeling that it was no boys' play, but that men of stout hearts and strong wills were at work in carnest, and that, in Western phrase, there would be no "backing down."

At the close of the session, a Committee of twenty was appointed to draft a code of laws, with instructions to all the control of the session.

was appointed to draft a code of laws, with instruc-tions to sit during the recess. There seems to be a strong determination to prepare codes of laws that shall be worthy the State, such as will make Kansas the pride of the Union. Codes, digests and reports are solicited from which to select. We shall have an eclectic code, discarding the old and useless, and adopting with modification such as will be adapted to our rising greatness. With a good code of laws, and eral provision for, and wise arrangements of, our tool system, we are destined to become, through bountiful provision of Providence, an envied State.

the bountiful provision of Providence, an envied State. Let politicians, and demagogues, and Pro Slavery nulliners say what they will, there can be no question of the fact that the State movement is a spontaneous movement of the people, and the whole people.

If Congress should be so foolish as to order a new movement for the fermation of a Constitution, the people, unless invaded, would manifmously vote to take the one already formed, officers and all. So, what would be gained is but an opportunity for invasion and bloodshed. Sure as there lives a God in heaven, any further attempts at interference will be followed by the most awful consequences. Our people are strong and their patience is exhausted. The ruffians are at the length of their chain, and another step will involve them in ruin most signal. They will be swept from the face of the earth as with the besom of destruction.

them in ruin most signal. They will be swept from the face of the earth as with the besom of destruction.

I see a short paragraph in your paper of March 3 stating that the Kickapoo Rangers were making proparations to drive out the Free State settlers, and that the United States forces had been ordered to rendezvous at Fort Scott. Now, permit me to remind you that said dispatch originated in Missouri. The Kickapoo Rangers will soon find more profitable business at their accustomed employment—that of blackleg gamblers on board the river boats. Their commander is the most notorious blackleg to be found on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. During the close of navigation they were employed to harrass the settlers. As to the United States forces, the facts are that one company of dragoons have been for the last four weeks stationed upon the Miami lands, in the south part of the State, to protect those lands from encroachments. Yesterday they passed through this place en routs for Fort Leavenworth. The hue and cry, as it comes from Missouri, has a purpose, and I suppose a portion of their threats toward us may be referred to the same end. Yet, not knowing what may occar, it is safe for use to the state, their word and he reconstitute in the state is the research of the same end. Yet, not knowing what may occar, it is safe for use to the state is the state of the same end. from Missouri, has a purpose, and I suppose a portion of their threats toward us may be referred to the same end. Yet, not knowing what may owar, it is safe for us to take them at their word and be prepared for the worst. They intend, no doubt, to do all they can to frighten away free emigration, by representing in dark colors the dangers to which they expose themselves by coming here. Slaveholders of Missouri acknowledge that in a fair emigration they stand no chance. The slaveholding emigrant must build two houses; the free man one. By squaster title only one hundred and sixty acres can be heid, which is no plantation. Add to this the nucertainty of, slave property in the prospect, and you can well understand why slaveholders are shy of coming here. But what would they do! I had it from the lips of one of the leaders, who spoke without knowing in whose presence he said it, that the slaveholding poincy was, by noise and bluster, threats and ciolence, to deter emergention from the Free States,

and thus preserve the land open to irtilement until the public sale was ordered, and then they fithe slaveholders found open in and purchase as large farms as they wanted.
Let the emigrants of the Pree States note this and

Let the emigrants of the Free States note this and act accordingly. If our route could be made through lows, so as to avoid the disagreeable necessity of passing through Missouri, it would increase the emigration. This is beginning to be the case to some extent; and the disposition to trade at St. Louis is growing less and less. Since the recent robbery of Mr. Hoyt by the leading men of Lexington, on his way up the river, the determination to quit St. Louis at the excitest possible moment has been fixed. Certainly it will be the case unless her merchants, who have influence over the boats, promptly interfere to restore Mr. Hoyt his property and to prevent further outrages. They have the power in this case in their own hands, and if they refuse to exercise it they should be held strictly accountable.

I know of no way to close this somewhat extended able.

I know of no way to close this somewhat extended and still more rambling epistle than by an anesdate to show the spirit of our men, or rather women, in the Free-State cause. At Topeka I became acquainted with an old gentleman, a member from Sugai Creek, near Arkansas. He was born in Kentucky, and had lived, except one year, there and in Arkansas. That year he spent in the south part of linnois, where he removed to get away from Slavery; but finding so much hypecries there among men, who, though living in a Free State, still owned slaves and hired them out in Miscouri, he returned in disgues to Arkansas. On the opening of this Territory he femoved here to-aid, as he said, in making a Free State of the right sort. He arrived at the capital on the second day of the session at the time the members were expecting an arrest. Some of his party hesitated about taking the prescribed oath, but by the persuasions of the old man they were induced to do so. In speaking of it afterward to me, he said, "If I had gone home without taking the oath wouldn't my wife have given me seisers. She would have called me coward, and that is what she never yet diel," Such are the mee and women sors. She would have called me coward, and that is what she never yet did." Such are the mee and women who have moved here from Slave States, and do you think Freedom can be crushed out? Sooner will the heavens fall and the Union be shattered into fragments. Yours truly.

THE GRISWOLD DIVORCE CASE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuna Sin: My attention having been called to various articles going the rounds of the public papers, in which the impression is given that "this strange and unparalleled persecution," as it has been styled, is still unfinished-by citing portions only of the recent decision of the Court, together with Mr. Cuyler's remarks on making his motion to show cause why the record should not be perfected, that "Dr. Griswold's dearest 'interests had at all times been involved in the pres-'ervation of the records of this case, and that he was happy in the conviction that by completing the records from authenticated copies of the missing parts of it: this strange and unparalleled persecution was to be concluded, and the good fame and legal rights of his · client perfectly vindicated"-as the counsel for the respondent, I feel it a duty I owe both to her and to the law-upholding community, to submit, through your columns, the following statement of facts, for the surpose of correcting the error, and to prevent the epetition of a flagrant injustice to the party for whom I appear.
Our motion was to vacate and set aside a decree of

Our motion was to vacate and set aside a decree of divorce, which was supposed to have been entered in the Court at Philadelphia sometime in the year 1852. The motion was based upon the grounds that the de-cree (if any) had been obtained by fraud against the respondent, and by imposition upon the Court. The Court refused to grant our motion in these words:

"The main ground, however, upon which we feel obliged to refuse the present motion, is the uncertainty which exists as to the fact of any decree of disorce having been entered by the Court. There is no entry of such decree, either upon the minute book or upon the motion-rise of the Court, nor do the docket entries in the case show that such decree was entered. Whether the papers originally filed as dith rest inony and exhibit which the rule of Court requires to be annexed thereto before the case is submitted to the Court for its consideration, would show anything in regard to the decree, we are entirely mable to say. By some strange fathety, incident, perhaps, to the manner in which our records are kept, those papers have disappeared from the office of our Protomotary, and their contents counts be supplied. And when we find that there is nothing upon our record to show that notice of the rule to show cause why a decree (of divorce should not be granted) was ever served upon the respondent, or alvertised so as to give notice of such rule, in thous excited notice or advertisement, so decree could be entered without a violation of four rule of Court, it seems to us that the preliminaries to the granting of a decree could be entered without a violation of four rule of Court, it seems to us that the preliminaries to the granting of a decree could be entered without a violation of the rule to also the disposed of in the usual manner, the doubt as to the decree being made is so much increased that we are compelled to take the only safe course, which is to reard that which does not appear as that which does not resist. We are informed by the testimony that the libellant acted as though he had in his possession some evidence of a decree was given by the Prothamotory, nor if such certificate was obtained upon what is was loved as the violatics, in this she sence of all evidence of any proceedings beyond that which appears of record, see are compelled to decide that there is no sufficient violations of a decree and discov

ocked toward a completion of the abstracted or beent record, is enfinently calculated to mislead the absent record, is embently calculated to mislead the unthinking, being in direct opposition to the solemn decision of the Court, which declares that the contents of the missing record "cannot be supplied." He might as well have entered a rule to show cause why might as well have entered a rule to show cause why his cliert should not inhabit the Moon—or do any other impossibility, or attempt any other equal absurdity. It should be borne in mind that as far back as the year 1853, Mr. Phillips of Philadelphia, appealed in this case on behalf of the respondent to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. The Records were missing at that time, and could not be found after the most diffigent and thorough search. The appeal was paralyzed. The libelant had married again, and could the records have been found, he could not have felt perfectly easy as to the consequences.

The abeliant had married again, and count the records have been found, he could not have felt perfectly easy as to the consequences.

Only one of two presumptions, then, can reasonably obtain—either, that the missing documents had disappeared through the agency of those so vitally interected in their suppression, or that there had actually never been any divorce at all. In 1853 the records could not be found; can they be supplied at this late day? The Court itself has answered the question. It goes further, and declares:

"We find that there is nothing upon our record to show that notice of the rule to show cause why a divorce should not be granted, was ever served upon the respondent, or advertisely without which notice or advertisement, so decree could be surred, without which notice or advertisement, so do not could decree of divorce ever entered, and if no valid decree of divorce ever entered, and if no valid decree, no decree at all.

In giving the decision, the President Judge also said:

railed decree of decoree ever entered, and it he estate decree, no decree at all.

In giving the decision, the President Judge also said:

"We are relieved, however, from some of the sympathy that might have been excited in this case by the fact, which seems established by the eridence, that the lady (Miss Harriet McCrellis) who was married to the liberant within a few days ofter the alleged decree of divorce, had become empryor to him some time previously, and with the full knowledge that he was then the husband of another woman, &c. Also, as to the liberant, his profusional character ought to have saved him from the imputation, which the eridence fully justifier, of having while the lawful husband of one wife, already chosen another, whose, in hat hatte he married within a few days after the silvened decree was made—he entirely disregarding the right of the regordent to appeal from the decree within one year—thus assuming the risk of the confirmation of it by the appellists are tubural.

No careful reader can fail to perceive that, among other things, the decision of the Court has settled two very glaring propositions: First, that Rufus W. Gris-suld was never discoved from the respondent; and second, that Miss Harriet McCrellis intermarried with in "with full knowledge that he was then the hus-band of another woman."

It might be interesting to glance at some of the hearings of this state of things. Our criminal statute law is etion s, article 2, chapter 1, Part IV.) provides that "Levry person having a wife or inaband living who shall many any other person, whether married or single, ke, shall be soluded guilty of bigany, and upon conviction shall be pushed by imprisonment in the State Prison for a term not exceeding five years."

section of the same article provides that: The 11th section of the same article provides that:

"It say unmaried person shall knowingly marry the husand or wife of another, in any case in which such busband or
wife would be punishable occurring to the foregoing provisions,
or person upon conviction shall be imprisced in a State
Fision not more than five years, or in a county slid not more
than one year, or shall be fined not more than five hundred dolor, or shall be subject to both such fines and imprisonment in
the discretize of the Court."

SEC. 10. Provides that "An indictment may be found
against any person for a second, third or other marriage, in
the county in which such person shall be apprehended, and
the like proceedings, trial, judgment and convection may be
had in such county as if the offense had been committed
therein."

It is well known that the libelant succeeded in obtaining a large sum of money (several thousand dollars) from the New-York and New Haven Railroad Comfrom the New-York and New Haven Railroad Company for injuries sustained at the Norwalk catastrophe by Miss McCrellis, whom he was at that time living with and claimed as his wife. The consequences of that transaction are susceptible of a new interpretation viewed by the light shed upon it by this recent decision of the Court at Philadelphia.

Now as to "this strange and unparalleled persecution," it is but due to the respondent to say that "she "bears no malice or haired in her heart' toward this libellant. That she has suffered long and grievously at his bands and almost without a murmer, has been abundantly shown by this recent, and to her, mortify-

abundantly shown by this recent, and to her, mortify-ing and painful trial, she would have borne all in silence. She sought for peace, but was driven to war, until she felt that there were degrees in wrong over which the mantle of Christian charity itself had never been commanded to fall. Though its broad folds were

ample enough to cover offenses "seventy times seven" repeated, they were found too narrow to conceal the multiplied outrages that had been heaped upon her. She timidly shrank from the netoriety of a public vinduation. It has come at last, and be the consequences what they may, the parties must abide the leave. Full institut, read calous.

BEDER WAR PURILIFIED, PURIL CRIMM.

Yours Me. SAMUEL SHERMAN.

61 Wall street, New York March 26, 1886.

PUBLIC MEFTINGS.

GOV. CLARK AND THE RECENT PARDONS. A meeting was held a few days since, at Richmood, Staten Island, which was composed of Old Straight-Out Whigs, Hindoos, Anti-Temperance men, and the disaffected of all parties. The estensible cause for calling this meeting was to express indignation at the conduct of Gov. Clark in commuting the sentences of three Democrats and two Republicans, who had been confined for long periods in the County Jail, and severely fixed, for offenses which excited a great deal of political feeling, and at a period of great political excitement. The actual intent of the parties who acted as wire-pullers on the occasion may be gathered from the fact that this riotous and tumultuous assembly burned an effigy of the Governor in front of the Court-House, which represented him with a black face, a wooly head, and a copy of the liquor law suspended from his neck. .

We have refrained from noticing this disgraceful

affair, for the reason that we had been informed that another meeting would be called, of those opposed to the acts and doings of the effigy-burners, and were desirous that the true voice of the County should be allowed to speak for itself.

That meeting was held at Tompkins Lyceum, Stapleten, on Saturday evening last, and was called to order by Minthorne Tompkins, esq , who nominated the Hon, Joseph Egbert (late Member of Congress) as Chairman.
The Hen. Henry J. Seaman, after some forcible

and elequent remarks, introduced the following resolutions, which, with a suitable preamble detailing a full statement of the material facts in the several cases, were adopted with great unanimity:

"Resolved. That this meeting would express to the citizens of
this county and the State its disapprobation of the severity of
the sentences imposed by the Court upon the parties recently
pardoned by the Governor, and that the "evidence did not jus-

sentences."

eed. That this meeting approve the course pursued by

"Hessieed, That this meeting approve in course purchase his Excelency Myrox H. Chara in excressing the particular power in the cases of the individuals named, and that the same was exercised with prudence, discretion and platforms. "Residend, That this sweeting tender its grateful acknowledgment to the Hoo. Mr. Rider of the Senate, Hon. Mr. Shea of the Assembly, and the other members of the Legislature, who co-operated with them in procuring from the Governor the communication of the syntemics.

seembly, and the other memora of the Governor the commu-porated with them in procuring from the Governor the commu-tion of the sentences.

"Resolved That this meeting would express its unqualified issatzobation of the conduct of Lot C. Clark (the law partner the District Attorney) and hispolitical confederates who reliable and party purposes, have endeavored to get up a political action ent in the county, adverse to the several individuals also are pullifored the Governor for the exercise of the Executive olred. That a Committee of Three he appointed to urge

spers, and that a copy thereof he sent to each Namber of the epidature.

"Resolved That a Committee, coreisting of the Hoc. Wim. H. others, the Hon. Harman B. Cropsey and the Hon. Minthorne compains, he appointed to brejare an Address to the people of a State in relation to the Executive paralons.

"Resolved That a Committee he appointed, consisting of the or. Harman B. Cropsey, the Hon. Nicholas Crockeron, Geo. atthin and Goo. White, eags, to examine the accounts of the shift officers presented to and approved by the Board of Survivious during the last three years, and in every instance of certaings to present the offending party to the Grand Jury for alcument."

The meeting was then addressed at length and with great force and eloquence by W. H. ASTHON, esq., late member of Assembly from that county, who reviewed the proceedings of the Court and fully justified the Governor in the course pursued by him. Anthon's remarks were listened to by the audience with profound attention, interrupted by frequent bursts of applause. His comments upon the corrupt practises of the dishonest politicians "who had attempted "to injure the fair fame of an honest man and a worthy executive officer, and to disgrace the State itself for "their own selfish purposes" were most scathing, and the reasons urged by him in favor of the exercise of the Gubernatorial elemency were logical and con-

He was followed by the Hon, MINTHORNE TOMPkiss, who briefly but forcibly explained the part which he had taken in soliciting the commutation of the sentences; and stated that, whether those who urged it were right or wrong in their views, the application was one of the most respectable and powerful

ever made to the Executive.

The meeting was one of the largest held in Richmord County in many years; and its orderly character formed a marked a contrast to the riotous assemblage at Richmond. After its business was concluded, it adjourned, with three cheers for Mr. Anthon, and three times three for Gov. Clark.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Board held a regular weekly meeting at the office in Worth street, on Wednesday afternoon, the Hon. GULIEN C. VERPLANCK presiding, and Mesers. Carrigan, Curtis, Kennedy, Morgan, Purdy and Gar-Mr. KESSEDY, from the Castle Garden Committee.

Mr. KENNEDY, from the Castle Garden Committee reported the arrivals at that depot during Moreh at 45 ships, with 5,279 bondable passengers, and 428 not liable to bond. The Immigrants were possessed of cash means to the amount of \$248,736 86, or \$47,12 a head. The arrivals in March, 1854, were 3,758; in the same month in 1855, 2,069. From this it would appear that Immigration is on the increase; but it must be borne in mind that the arrivals in February this year were very few, most of the passenger ships making unusually long voyages.

The President appointed Mr. Curtis to the Com-

Total 9.890
To same date in 1886 16,176

	1836, 1835. Inmates in Institution at Ward's Island
	Total
	tation of alien parsengers, &c 4.934 62- 25,760 75
4	Fotal #39,201 32 Disbursements, as per previous accounts, to March 19. #50,756 62—
	No payments on March 26 50,756 02
	Overdreft, April 2, 1856

COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT DE-

COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT DE-PARTMENT.

The Committee on the Croton Aqueduct Depart-ment of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday after-noon in Mr. Valentine's office, City Hall, and took into consideration various papers referred to them by the Board. The matter of sprinkling the streets with fresh or salt water was first considered, the following petition on the subject, signed by about one hundred and sixty medical and scientific men, being read:

"The restition of the undersigned, having observed

"The petition of the undersigned, having observed in his Honor the Mayor's Message of the the of Feb-ruary to your honorable body his remarks upon sprink-ling the streets with Croton water, says, in his opinion, the practice is deleterious to the making the practice. ling the streets with Croton water, says, to his opinion, the practice is deleterious to the public health, as likely to instigate fevers of the intermittent class; that this water no doubt contains considerable paludal deposit, the debris of the surrounding forest at its source. Now the streets of New York have been sprinkled many years with this same Croton water; yet we find that it is as healthy as any city in the world. Even the streets of London are sprinkled in the dry season with fresh water, and all the class of any note in this country are sprinkled with fresh water, and yet we do not find anything deleterious to the health arising from it. It is a well-known fact that at the time the last yellow fever prevailed in this city the subject of sprinkling the streets came upbefore the Board of Health the streets then were sprinkled with sait water; the Board had the counsel of scientific men, who gave Board had the counsel of scientific men, who g their opinion in favor of fresh water, as it could less animalcules than salt, and was less liable to cause inpleasant vapors in drying upon the streets, and the streets were accordingly sprinkled the remainder of the season with water from the Manhattan. Moreover, we think if the Croton is not fit to sprinkle the street, it is not fit to drink and for culinary purposes. Most of the leading streets, and many of the streets of private residences, are sprinkled, and no more sickness prevails in such streets than others. Sprinkling is done to allay the clouds of dust which would rain thousands of dollars of fine and valuable inerchandise and fine house-

hold goods; but for health and comfort, what is werse than to inhale into the lungs the dust from our streets, made up of every kind of deleterious matter; and further, under existing circumstances, sait water cannot be obtained in sufficient quantities to answer the purpose, in consequence of the over-crowded state of the wharves and adjoining streets, which obstruct the passing to and from the places where it would have to be obtained, and the great distance to cart it when used. The petitioners therefore pray that the present ordinance may not be altered."

The Committee, after some little discussion on the subject, concluded to report favorably to the petition and adverse to the recommendation of the Mayor. After passing upon other matters, the Committee adjourned.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber took place yesterday afternoon, Mr. Pelatian Penuir presiding. The Chamber went into an election for new members, which resulted in the choice of Messrs. Henry Myers, Henry Coggill, and R. W. Howes.

Howes,
Messrs, Jonathan Sturges and Richard Burlew were

Messrs. Jonathan Sturges and Richard Burlew were elected members of the Committee on Arbitration.

The Chair then appointed Messrs. Blunt, Phelps and Kelley as a Committee to investigate the practicability and importance of a Ship Canal, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, by the River Atrato.

Mr. Barstow offered the following:

Resided, That this Clamber learns with deep regret that the effects to produce a modification of the Unity Laws have failed for this sale as therefore.

Resided. That the opinion of this Chamber remains an charged as to the great need of the relaxation saked for in those laws, and that the Chamber recommend a continuance of unremitting efforts to disseminate information as to the evil influence of stringent usury laws upon the great musicial mevements of this State.

Mr. Barstow advocated the resolutions at considerable length.

able length.

Mr. Royal Puelrs thought that the Chamber

Mr. ROYAL PHELPS thought that the Conduction ought to take no further action in this matter until the people of the State generally were awakened to the importance of it. They were greater sufferers than the business men of this city from the law.

The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Chas. H. Manshall introduced the subject of Mr. CHAS. H. MARS-BALL introduced as a superiority of a Committee to confer with the Committee from the Postal Reform Association. Adopted: and the President appointed Messrs. C. H. Marshall, C. H. Dabney, and Moses H. Grinnell that Committee. On motion, the Chairman was added. Aujourned.

BOARD OF EDUCATION

The Board of Education held a regular meeting on Wednesday night, at its Hall in Grand street—ANDREW J. GREEN, President, in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, after which the Board proceeded to the election of a City Superintend-ert of Common Schools for the term of two years from the expiration of the official term of the present incum-

The PRESIDENT declared Mr. Randall duly elected.

The following communications, among others, were read and referred to appropriate committees: From school efficers of the Eleventh Ward in favor of purschool efficers of the Lieventh Ward in layor of pur-chasing a site for a building to accommodate four of the primary schools in said Ward, which are at pres-ent situated in churches having wet basements and not adapted to the purposes of school rooms. From the school officers of the Fourteenth Ward, for au-thority to make alterations and repairs in Ward Schoolhouse No. 5. From school officers of the Ninth Ward, for school furniture for Primary School No. 22, in Ninth Ward.

n Nitth Ward.
The report of the Committee on Elections and Qualfications with the following resolution appended, was

adouted:

Resolved. That the Communication from the School Officers of the Twelith Ward relative to the office of Inspector of Common Schools for said Wards be returned to them, and that they be requested to make a nomination according to law to fill the variety two existing in said office.

The report sets forth that Edward J. Findlay was duly elected an Inspector of Common Schools for the Twelith, and received from the County Cierk a certificate of that fact. That said Findlay neglected or deliver to take the outh of office within the time al-

ficate of that lact. That said Finding neglected of declined to take the oath of office within the time allowed by law, thereby creating a vacancy. That the communication from the School Officers declaring Oliver R. Steele as Inspector, does not comply with the by-laws and forms required in making nominations.

The following resolution, offered by Com. Paillips, was lost—18 Nava 15 Yeas:

was lost—18 Nays, 15 Yeas:

Resolved, That the nomination of Bartholomew Healey for a Trustee of the Fourth Ward be and the same is hereby confirmed.

The report of the Committee on Elections and Qual-

The report of the Committee on Elections and Qual-ifications in favor of appointing Robert O. Glover as a Tinstee for the Twelfth Ward was adopted. The report of the same Committee in favor of appointing Nathan Roberts Trustee of the Thirteenth Ward, and James Lynch as Inspector of the Fourteenth Ward,

vas adopted.

The Report of the Finance Committee, recommendng a call on the Controller for \$95,000, was adopted.
Report of tame Committee, recommending an appropriation of \$40,000 for Teachers' Salaries, was

The Report of the Committee on Supplies, recom-nending an appropriation of \$8,000 for the Depository, was adopted. Before action was taken on the Report, Mr. Brooker offered the following resolution: Resolved. That the Supply Committee of this Board be in-structed not to purchase any more books or maps for the use of schools under the jurisdiction of this Board until such book or map has received the approval of the Committee on Books and Studies, and that the school offices of the different Wards be notified that this Board will not pass any bill for books or maps purchased by them.

ution called forth considerable debate between Mr. Adams, Mr. Nellson and Mr. Brooker, but it was finally withdrawn, and the report adopted. The Board then adjourned.

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.

The Board of Managers held their regular meeting on Wednesday, the 2d inst., at 4 o'clock p. m., in the Bible Rooms, No. 350 Broome street, the Rev. Dr. ABMITAGE presiding. A large number of visiting clergyman were present, among whom were the Rev. Mesers. Adsit and Bennett, and Rogers of Nova-Sootia, agents of the Union. Prayer was offered by the Rev. T. CLAFF of Connecticut.
The Treasurer, Dr. ELEAZER PARMLY, reported

that the receipts of the month had improved percepti-bly over these of las, month. Ws. H. Wyckoff, e.q. Corresponding Secretary, read abstracts from several hundred letters received

read abstracts from several hundred letters received since last meeting. Among the letters was one from a distinguished minister, and scholar, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, who gave in his adhesion to the Bible Union in the following lagguage:

I wish those who are resing such an outery against this revision would just sit down, as I have done, and carefully study what has been published and sure I am, not only would all their prejudices be dissipated, but they would rise with ratifule from the perusal, and that God for having put it into the hearts of Christian scholars to undertake the onerous, responsible, and, as it appears, not enviable task. May the biesing of high Heaven attend all who are engaged in it. I am neither what hor estamed that my approval of this great and notice undertaking should be known."

A letter from the Rev. J. G. Oncken of Germany was read, expressing his thanks for \$1,000 received

vas read, expressing his thanks for \$1,000 received rom the Bible Union in aid of its Bible colporteurs in circulating the Scriptures in Germany. Mr. Oneken reports that the preaching stations of the German Mison row second 500. More than 81,600 copies of the loly Scriptures, and about 700,000 tracts, etc., have

been brought into circulation.

The Rev. A. Machay, D. D., the President of the
Union, baving requested a reprint of his "Pica for
Faithful Versions of the Holy Scriptures," an edition of

Faithful Versions of the Holy Scriptures, "an edition of 1,000 copies was ordered.

Three new egents were appointed for the States of Obio, New Jersey and Pennsylvania respectively.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, esq., from the Library Committee, recommended the purchase of a number of valuable works for the use of reviewers.

Prof. J. W. MORTON, New Jersey, and the Rev. S. B. WEINSTER of Obio were appointed as delegates to the Bible Revision Association, which meets at Louisville, Kentucky, April 10, and the officers were instructed to make the necessary arrangements for the next Admiversary. n xt Anniversary. APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR, CONFIRMED BY

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR, CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.—Notative Public—New York—John G. Voee, Geo. McLean, Harmon C. Tallman, David R. Jaques, Wm. Currie, Samuel Brown, Joseph S. York, Gardiner Spring, Jr., Jonathan S. Ely, Alexander R. Regers, Ji-eph Palack, John B. Satherwaite, Washington Wheelwright; John Hopper, John H. Lyell, Edward Bierell, Wm. Y. Clark (reappointments); Francis T. Garretson, John G. Gray, Allen Mellville, Smith E. Lane, Theodore Stuyvesant, vice J. B. Norris, Robert A. Adams, John Van Buskirk, Louis N. Glover, H. A. Carr. Ontario—George B. Dusinherre; Chemung—Uriah S. Lowe; Livingston—George S. Whitney; Erie—H. J. Strutleworth; Cattaraugus—Moess Beecher; St. Lawrence—John O. Judeon; Madisson—Dennis Hardin; Fulton—James Star-George S. Whitney, Erie-H. J. Strutteworth; Cattaraugue-Moess Beecher; St. Lawrence-John O. Judeon, Madison-Dennis Hardin; Fulton-James Wells; Montgomery; D. F. Young; Chaton-Frede-rick C. Bellinger; Richmond-Erward Blake; Dutch-Wm. A. Van Wagener; Onondaga—Clintou E. cell; Oneida—S. Newton Dexter and E. A. Graham: Munroe-George Davis.

Duene Williams, esq., of Philadelphia, sailed on Wednesday in the Persia as bearer of dispatches to the American Minister, London.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

THE SURVIVOR OF THE JOHN RUTLEDGE,

Thomas Nye, esq., of New-Bedford, has address a letter to Capt. Daniel H. Wood of the ship Ge mania, expressing the gratitude of himself and family for the rescue of his nephew, T. W. Nye, the only survivor, so far as known, from the ship John Rat. ledge. Mr. Nye writes:
"He lives to thank you and yours a thousand times

"He lives to thank you and yours a thousand times over, and he bids me tell you in his own words, 'that 'you have saved his life, and that he loves you se be does his father and mother, and that he will bless you so long as he lives.' His father and mother request me to effer you their heartfelt gratitude, for he has told them of your kindly care, and they too will in their heatts bless you, and wish you every possible happiness, for they will ever feel that you, by your unremitted kindness, have brought back to them their lost child. And his sister, too, who now watches over him, listens to his tale of suffering, and treasures up in her heart every act of sisinterested kindness and care, and she, too, says, 'tell them that I love them, for 'they have sared my brother!' they have sared my brother !"
THE MISSING REVENUE-CUITER J. C. DOBBIN.

Several days ago a request was forwarded to the Treasury Department at Washington, for information concerning the Revenue-Cutter J. C. Dobbin, but nothing has yet been received in answer. The schooner J. C. Dobbin, which lately arrived at Wilmington, N. C., was a trading vessel.

mington, N. C., was a trading vessel.

The clipper ship Flying Cloud, Capt. J. P. Creesy, on the last passage from China to New-York, was in the vicinity of Madagascar, going along at the rate of twelve knots, with a five breeze on the quarter, when a young man who was passing a studding-sail tack aft, outside of the bulwark, fell overboard. The watch was busy on the forecastle and did not notice him. Fortunately, Mrs. Creesy, who was in the cabin looking out of a stern window, saw him, and immediately ran on deck and threw a life-budy overboard. Stiff the ship was going along steadily on her course, for as yet Mrs. Creesy alone knew that there was a man overboard. The captain was on the forecastle, busy among the men, preparing to set another studding-sail; the helmsman was intent orly upon keeping the ship her due course; the ready "aye, aye, sir," might be heard in response to some command, when Mrs. Creesy "usked forward, with extended arms, too agitated to speak. "What is the matter with Mrs. Creesy!" a ked one of the men, who was near the captain. "Eh! what!" rejoined the captain, casting as glance on deck, and the next second his voice rang fore and aft: "Hard down the helm—one man aloft to book out—elear away the lee quarter-boat—call all hands!" He comprehended in an instant the disaster, which Mrs. Creesy could not speak.

The ship was hove to and the quarter-boat affoat,

Creesy could not speak.

The ship was hove to and the quarter-boat affoat, with orders to pull in the wake of the ship until recalled by signal. Sali was shortened and the ship put about to retrace her course as nearly as the wind would permit. The sea was rather rough, but the boat would permit. The sea was raiser rough, out the boat pulled steadily to windward, at the rate of three knots an hour. Capt. Creesy went aloft and scanned the horizon with his glass, but could see nothing of either the man or the liss-buoy. When the boat had been absent an hour, the officer who had charge of it returned to the shop, but was again sent off, with imperative commands not to return till sumset; the sun was anve commands not to return till subset; the sun then three hours high; and, in order to spread chance of falling in with the man, another bost also dispatched. Two hours had elapsed, when the lift-buoy was discovered close to the ship—but not the

ship, one on each side of her course, and the captain, at once inferring that the man, if affoat, must be between the boats and the ship, signalized the boats or term, in the hopes of their finding the man, for he still believed him to be alive, as he was a young fellow still believed him to be alive, as he was a young fellow of good pluck and an excellent swimmer. The weather boat, when about a mile from the ship, was seen to "stern-hard," as the whalers say, until her way was stopped; then three men reached over the bow and dragged on board their long-looked-for shipmate. All hands were on the alert, eyeing them from the rigging, and when they saw what we have just described, saluted the boat's crew with three times three. The man had been overheard two hours and a half, and was so much exhausted that he could hardly speak his thanks; but his self-confidence was unsubdued, for he afterward stated that he knew he would be saved the moment he saw the ship rounded to. He was sure afterward stated that he knew he would be saved the moment he saw the ship rounded to. He was sure Capt. Creesy would not give him up as lost until night set in; but it seemed a small eternity to him from the time he fell overboard until the ship was brought to the wind. He never saw the life-buoy. Upon his arrival en beard he was taken into the cabin, and intrusted to the care of Mrs. Creesy, who put him is working order in ten days. He was very sick—at times delirious—during the first five days, but constant care and watchfulness, such as women only can bestow, overcame the fever with which he was threatened, and gradually restored to health. He was grateful even to tear. "Lucky dog," said his shipmates, "you were never born to be drowned; your time hadn't come!"

When he was brought on board it must have been a glorious sight to see the cheerful alacrity with which

when he was drought on our at the last with which glorious sight to see the cheerful alacrity with which the boats were hoisted up—to hear the stirring order, 'Up heim, fill away the after-yards,' &c., and feel the gallant ship once more move majestically on her course, under a cloud of canvas, homeward bound.

FATAL AFFRAY.

correspondence of The N. Y. Tribane.

FORT DES MOINES, Iowa, March 23, 1856, A terrible stabbing case happened this (Sunday) fternoon. Three men got into a quarrel with a man by the name of Samuel Hiner. The three attacked Hiner,

by the name of Samuel Hiner. The three attacked Hiner, when he ran, and was followed closely by them. Hiner finally took out his knife, and turned upon his pursuers, stabbing the whole party. One of them, Perry Weare, received two stabs in the left side, near the cheart, and is not expected to live. Another, Jack Weare, (brother of Perry) received two blews in the side, one in the breast, and his left arm was cut nearly off. The other, an Irishman by the name of Mikles, received two blows in the breast, and is not expected to live. Jack Weare probably will recover.

Hiner gave himself up, but will undoubtedly be cleared as acting in self-defense.

The free use of liquor was no doubt the principal cause of the affray. Only a few days ago Judge Mc-Farland acquitted several men who had been arrested for selling liquor; and sirce then a very free and brisk trade in the critter has been going on among us. To-day we have seen some of the fruits of the trade. F. C.

FIRES

FIRE IN FIFTY-SECOND STREET.

On Wednesday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in the piano-forte factory of Louis Hardman, loested in Fifty-second street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues. The firemen of the Second District. were early on the ground, and soon extinguished the fismes. The establishment sustained damage to the amount of about \$300. The origin of the fire we did

FIRE IN OLIVER STREET.

On Wednesday night about 12 o'clock a fire occurred n the unoccupied house No. 53 Oliver street. Damage o the amount of about \$10 was done to the building Upon an exemination of the premises it was discovered that the fire had been kindled under the stairway leading from the second story; but fortunately it was discovered at an early moment, and extinguished without much trouble.

TEMPERANCE READING FOR CALIFORNIA. - The New-York State Temperance Society have just shipped to the Rev. Israel S. Diehl, San Francisco, and who is devoting the best energies of his life to the interests of Temperance in Call best extracts of the life to the interests temperature in Car-form a, more than kelf a million printed pages, comprising copies of The Prohibitionist and the various other publications of that Society. Upon application to the proper officers, the United States Mail Steamship Company have generously consented to orward the boxes containing this great amount of Temperance matter for California entirely free of charge. The American Express Compuny has persed the package free to New-Yers.

EXTRAGRDINARY ELOPEMENT.-A gentleman re ENTRAGRDINARY ELOPEMENT.—A gentleman residing a few miles cast of the village of Whitehall, having occasion to be absent for a load of wood, a few days since, on his return, not seeing his better half about the house as usual, supposed that she had gone to visit some neighbor, until missing some articles, led to an investigation—when, much to his surprise, he found that she had donned his best suit, from boots to cap, cut off her hair, and thus transformed from a loving wife to one of the lords of creation, had taken also ing wife to one of the lords of creation, had taken also 850 in cash, and started on a tramp; footing it to Fair-haven, about five rules, where she took the cars back, naven, about ny mise, where he to way South, where passing her late residence on her way South, where her husband had gone in hot pursuit. We understand the transformation was so complete, and so nicely did the clothes fit, that she passed her neighbors unrecog-nized. It is thought by her friends that she is laboring

an Froh tradesman, was yesterday arrested, charged with falo-nicarily receiving two closes of tea which were stolen on Wednesday evening, from the store of James Eidrige, in Cherry street, as is alleged by two boys, named Esward Mur-ray and James Gallahan. The boys were also arrested, and al-the accused were taken before Justice Wood, and held to await examination.

under temporary derangement. [Whitehall Union. RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—Walter B. Finnegan,